

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1821.

No. 48.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remitting at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. Jan. 1, 1821.

A William Lewis, George Allen, 2 Dolph Armstrong, Mrs. Mary B. Ashe, Cullen Andress, Frederick I. Avery, Paul Ashe.

B Sarah Ball, 4 Thomas Brown, General Bird, Reuben Bachlor, Richard Breeze, John H. Burdum, John H. Blunt, Thomas Bacon, Daniel Barnett.

C Archibald Cameron, Miss Jane Cabe, William Clark, James Child, S. & W. G. Cochran, Samuel Child, Cullen H. Clark, Joshua R. Clark, Thomas Couch, J. Cowan, Mrs. Mary Campbell, James Clancy, Harden Couch, James Craig, Thomas Christian, Stephen Clark, Edward Cook, John Campbell.

D James Dehning, James O. Daniel, Mary Dick, Benjamin Durang, John Dennis, William Daniel, David W. Dickerson, 2 David Deu.

E Jacob Ephian, A. Falkner, John Forest.

F Alexander Gattis, 2 James Grady, William A. Grayham, 2 James Gattis.

G Thomas Holloway, John H. Hill, James M. Hill, Robert Hastings, William Hicks, Elizabeth T. Harris, Robert Harris, Sterling Harris, George Hooper, Miss Mary C. Heming.

H William Jordan, Catherine Jackson.

I Jeremiah King, 2 John Kerall.

J James Lapslie, Jacob Lemons.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 9. 47—

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 25th inst. will be sold the tract of land whereon I now live, lying immediately on Flat river, ten miles south of Person court house, containing 300 acres, which land is of the first quality in this section of the county; on which there is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, still house, granary, and a capital threshing machine. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Also, will be sold on said day, two or three thousand pounds of pork, several sows and pigs, about three hundred bushels of wheat, two new stills, a quantity of elegant household furniture, a stock of cattle, farming utensils, &c. &c. A credit will be given until the 25th day of December next, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jan. 1, 1821. 47—3w

LOST.

ON Thursday the 27th of December last, from a wagon on the road from Hillsborough to Raleigh, between Peckers and Joseph Brassfield's, a dark brown branskin GREAT COAT, lined with red flannel, with large white metal buttons both on the breast and on the cape. The subscriber will give a reasonable compensation to any person who may find it, and will leave it at Thomas and John Faddis's store in Hillsborough.

Jan. 1st, 1821. 47—

David Woods.

Red Clover Seed,

by the bushel or smaller quantity.

For sale by

William Norwood.

Jan. 9. 47—

FOR HIRE,

Until the 28th day of December next,

A likely young Negro Fellow.

For terms apply to the subscriber.

Thomas Clancy.

Jan. 9. 47—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned executors, of the last Will and Testament of major James Lapslie, deceased, will proceed to sell all the perishable part of the estate of the said James Lapslie, deceased, on a credit of 12 months, at his late dwelling house, in the county of Orange, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay, and

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c.

At the same time also, the land will be rented and the negroes hired. The sale will commence on the 25th inst. and continue until the whole is sold. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers.

Thomas Armstrong,

Willie Shaw,

Jan. 8th, 1821. 47—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM CAIN & SON are solicited to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. Those who fail to do so must expect soon to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Wm. Cain & Son.

Jan. 9. 47—4w

JUST RECEIVED.

1 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,

4 quarter casks (120 galls.) Malaga Wine,

2 quarter casks (65 galls.) Old French Brandy,

1 cask (60 galls.) Holland Gin,

200 lbs. Madder,

50 lbs. best Spanish Potant Indigo,

Cotton Cards,

Cotton Yarn,

Some demijons of old Madeira Wine.

D. Yarbrough.

Dec. 26. 46—3w

Tennessee Land for sale.

Fifteen Hundred Acres

OF Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply to

A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, Dec. 26. 46—4f

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of land containing

Thirteen Hundred and Fifty Acres,

Situated on Haw River.

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,

Richard D. Ashe.

December 13. 44—4f

Valuable Land

FOR SALE

in the Haw Fields.

THE subscriber offers his tract of land for sale, containing

Eight hundred and forty-eight Acres,

situated in the Haw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

S. Strudwick.

November 13. 40—10w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22. 41—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS D. WATTS his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.

November 8. 39—

FRANKLIN

HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 122½

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Manufacturing which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3 50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their Superfine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become lousy, as Water Proofs generally are.

Also, a general assortment of Drab Beavers, Castors, Rorams, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 33—3m

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough.

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

Sept. 11. 32—4f

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,

September Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors of James Whitte, deceased,

vs.

Joseph Dickey and Chesley P. Fancett, surviving partners of said James Whitte, deceased.

In Equity.

IT is ordered by the court that this cause be referred to Thomas Clancy, esq. to take and state an account of all the dealings and transactions of the firm of Joseph Dickey and Co., of the stock in trade, dealings and transactions, of each of the said copartners, for, of, or concerning the said firm, of the profits or loss gained or sustained by the said firm, and of the losses therein by the fraud, covin, laches, or neglect of said defendant Joseph Dickey; with liberty to examine all the books, entries and accounts, papers and vouchers of the said firm, and also the said parties respectively and their witnesses on oath, and to make report to the next term of this court. And for as much as it appears to the court that the said defendant Joseph Dickey does not now live within the limits of this state, but hath removed thereout and resides in distant parts: It is ordered by the court, that the said commissioner Clancy may proceed to take and state said accounts, and make reports, without personal service of the warrant, or notice of reference on said Joseph, and after giving notice of the time or times of taking and stating said accounts, by way of public advertisement in the newspaper called the Hillsborough Recorder for and during the term of sixty days, which advertisement shall be deemed, taken and held to be as valid as personal service of notice, to all intents and purposes. And it is also ordered and decreed, that said commissioner Clancy shall, in his said report, state such special matter as the parties may require him to state.

A copy from the minutes.

Test,

James Webb, c. & M. E.

PURSUANT to the foregoing order, I do hereby appoint the 18th day of January next, at my office in the town of Hillsborough, to take into consideration the several matters and things thereby to me referred; at which time and place the said Joseph Dickey, and all others concerned, are hereby notified and required to appear and produce before me, on oath, all books, papers, vouchers, accounts, and evidences whatever in his or their custody or power, relative to the matters in question in the above cause, at which time and place I shall proceed to state the said accounts and report thereon.

Test,

Thomas Clancy,

Commissioner appointed by the Court of Equity.

Hillsborough, Nov. 8. 40—2m

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

London, Nov. 16.

It is said, there will be more than one protest by the peers against the abandonment of the proceedings on the charges brought against her majesty. The following was entered on Saturday at the Parliament Office, and left for signature. It was already signed by lord Sheffield and the duke of Northumberland:—

Moved, That the fourth consideration of the bill be adjourned to the day six months. Which being objected to, the question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

"Dissentient,"

"Because no sufficient ground appears for the abandonment of the bill founded on the charges against her majesty the queen, which had undergone the most solemn and accurate investigation; charges in which the morality of the country was deeply interested, and on which all the peers, spiritual and temporal, who delivered their opinions, with very few exceptions, declared their conviction of her guilt; and the abandonment of which is a dereliction which may bring into disrespect not only the character of our highest court of judicature, but that of the nation itself. And it is with the greatest concern we observe the extreme want of consideration for the sovereign, by the dereliction of proceedings so necessarily brought on, by which a wife declared by the house of peers to have been guilty of adulterous intercourse with a menial servant, and of a conduct the most depraved, is to remain his Queen Consort, thus lowering the dignity of the crown and embarrassing the country with far greater difficulties than those which seem to have induced his majesty's government to relinquish the prosecution of the bill."

Protests may be signed by the peers until the rising of the house on the day to which it is adjourned, viz. the 25th instant.

The hon. Keppel Craven, one of the queen's vice chamberlains, has by order of her majesty, written a letter to the earl of Liverpool, demanding a suitable residence and establishment for her majesty. The letter states, "that he had her majesty's commands to require from his majesty's government, that, without any further delay, a palace and establishment should be provided, suitable to her majesty's rank in the country in which she is now to reside; that this had been much too long deferred, with a view either to the station of her majesty, or the honor of the crown; nevertheless, that in the circumstances of the time, her majesty was willing to overlook such delay; but that it must be evident that no further time ought to elapse without finally arranging this matter."

The queen intends going to Hammer-smith church on Sunday next, to receive the sacrament; and on the Sunday following to St. Paul's, publicly to return thanks to Almighty God for her deliverance from the foul and wicked conspiracy directed against her honor and her life. A communication has been made to the lord mayor of her majesty's intention, and we have no doubt but that his lordship will attend in state, with a considerable number of the corporation in their robes, to meet her majesty at Temple bar. Her majesty has fixed Friday, the 24th, for receiving a considerable number of addresses of congratulations already voted. Her majesty has invited many distinguished noblemen and their ladies to dinner on Monday next. Her majesty has received, in answer to her letter to lord Liverpool, demanding a suitable palace and establishment, that his lordship has communicated her demands to his majesty, but has, as yet, received no answer. Lord Liverpool pleads his absence from town as an excuse for his delay in answering her majesty's letter.

A guard-room for an officer and 50 men has been erected round the king's cottage at Windsor.

It is rumoured in the fashionable circles that the queen has declared her intention of commencing an action for slander against several members of the royal family.

It is generally understood that Mr. Canning condemned the proceedings against the queen, and refused co-operation in that odious measure. It is also said that he offered to resign his office, but that his colleagues requested him to retain it, and that he gladly yielded to their solicitation. Glide.

The rumor still continues of the desire expressed by the earls of Liverpool and Harrowby to retire from the cabinet. The noble lord at the head of the treasury is said to have declared, that he could not concur in any general declaration against the queen, of the nature suggested by lord Ellenborough,

and if his colleagues entertain any such purpose, he will certainly resign—although every means have been resorted to in the highest quarters to induce him to change his resolution.

A court of common council is summoned for Tuesday next, "to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her most gracious majesty, queen Caroline, upon the victory she has obtained over a foul and atrocious conspiracy, seeking no less her majesty's destruction, than aiming a blow at the known laws of the land, and the dearest rights of Englishmen."

In the case of the king vs. sir Francis Burdett, in the court of king's bench, the further arguments were resumed this morning.

Parliament will meet again the 25th, but it will meet, we believe, only for the purpose of being prorogued.—It is likely to assemble again, for the dispatch of business, about the middle or latter end of January. Courier.

London, Nov. 17.

The future destiny of the queen is presumed to engross at present the attention of ministers. The insertion of her majesty's name in the liturgy, is the first difficulty which they have to surmount.

The French papers announce, with some confidence, that great events are expected in Italy; and add, that the advanced guard of the Austrian army is concentrating at Terrano.

Apprehensions are entertained, that the spirit of revolution is making a rapid progress in Switzerland. All its machinery is represented as in full motion at Zurich, Basle, and other principal cities of that country. The secret societies in the Tyrol are said to be intimately connected with those in Switzerland. All their correspondence is carried on by verbal communications, made by traveling agents.

The king of Prussia left Berlin on the 4th instant, for Troppau.

An article from Frankfort states, that a treaty has been concluded, by the British government, with the Porte, which has offended the emperor of Russia, and may even influence the negotiation of Troppau. It also mentions a report that the emperor Alexander had withdrawn the contract for checking his army, from England, and confirmed it on a company of Prussian manufacturers.

London, Nov. 17.

The Kentish Chronicle says, "We hear that count Bergami passed through Asford on the 8th inst. on his route to London. It is said that he embarked at Boulogne late on Tuesday night, in a fishing boat, and landed on the coast of this county."

It is said, that more business has been done in London since Friday week, than for five months preceding. The apprehension existed in the public mind by the proceedings against the queen, had caused nearly a total suspension of commercial speculation.

The American ship Bengal, at Caws, 95 days from the Straits of Sunda, reports that a British ship of war had been attacked in those Straits, by a fleet of Malay powers, and lost 40 men killed and wounded in losing it.

The British squadron under Admiral Moore is to remain in Naples Bay until the decision of the allied sovereigns, to be declared in congress at Troppau, as to the future political status of Naples, is made known.

THE DISCOVERY SHIPS.

Few particulars of their highly interesting voyage have yet transpired. The officers and crew of the Hecla confiding themselves to casual observations, until their commander shall have had his journal before the face of the admiral. We understand, however, that first Parry entered by Lancaster Sound, proceeded over Capt. Ross' special chart of land, and reached, in the parallel of 74 or 74, 116 or 117 west, about 350 miles further than Capt. Ross covered the polar sea to be navigable. 1500, the ships fell in with islands, which commenced successively till they reached the extreme westerly point of one in 111, where winter overtook them. They wintered in a snug bay in Lancaster Sound, and did not get out of the ice till the 5th Aug. next year. From October till February, or for nearly 100 days, they were in darkness; but with assistance of wholesome provisions and water requisites, they passed the time very agreeably. The crew were amused with games of every kind, and occasionally they acted plays by the light of candles. The weather was much improved, but intense heat of ice from the polar sea to the northward shut up all hopes of returning to the parallel of 74; and before they could attempt to lower latitude, the navigable season, which is confined to August and a few days in September, closed.

no reasonable chance of succeeding this year; independent of which, provisions would not have held out in so precarious and dangerous a navigation for the winter, and the time they would certainly have been frozen up. The existence of a polar sea, to the westward of Hearn's river, is incontestably established; and experience has taught these hardy navigators, that, in the month of August, such a powerful radiation from the land takes place, as to render a channel sufficient to demonstrate the certainty of the existence of a northern passage, and that a practicable one, but not open to any possible commercial purposes. In 90, the compasses were useless on board—the attraction of the needle was extreme. The crews of the vessels have conducted themselves as became men in such a momentous expedition. They have been particularly healthy, and returned to England with the loss of only one man, that from a casualty; which is a high tribute to the discipline and care of the officers commanding, with the thermometer of Fahr. 55 deg. below zero, where the breath of every one, in his sleeping place, formed a sheet of ice over his head in the morning. The ships have been out for about 18 months, having sailed from Sheerness on the 18th May, 1819. Sunday last the commander, officers, seamen, and marines, of his majesty's ships employed on discovery in the arctic regions, returned public thanks to Almighty God, in the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, London, for the many mercies received during their perious undertaking, and for their safe return to their native land.

FRANCE.

A most curious and extraordinary paper has been recently circulated in France, purporting to be a protest by H. S. H. the duke of Orleans, against the legitimacy of the prince lately born, as the presumptive heir to the French throne. It is positively denied to be genuine, but it shows the spirit of the times, for extreme pains have been taken to circulate it in every part of France, and copies of it have been addressed to the ambassadors of every crowned head in Europe, as if to lay a foundation for acting upon the allegations it contains hereafter.

GERMANY.

The sovereigns of Europe have already begun to assemble at Troppau, the capital of Silesia, preliminary to the opening of the congress at that place. The emperor of Austria arrived there on the 18th ult. and the emperor of Russia and the crown prince of Prussia on the 20th. The arrival of several ministers is also announced, and Lord Stewart, the British ambassador at the court of Vienna, is expected to be present. The principal subject of the conferences will relate, it is generally believed, to the late changes in the governments of Spain, Portugal, and Naples, and to the means by which they have been effected.

Frankfort, Nov. 7.

"A courier from Vienna has brought us the following intelligence.—On the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 25th, there were conferences at the hotel of prince Metternich, at which all the ministers of the great powers now at Troppau were present; but the first sitting was on the 23d, at which both the emperors and the crown prince of Prussia were present. The conferences will continue till the middle of November. It is thought the emperor Alexander will set out in about a fortnight for Berlin, by the way of Breslau and Dresden. Several mercantile houses have received accounts that the European committee, as it is called, consisting of the members of the four great powers, and now established at Paris, there to deliberate on the general concerns of Europe, will be removed to Vienna."

Rome, Oct. 18.

It is affirmed that the negotiations for the conclusion of a concordat between the court of Rome and the kingdom of Hanover are as good as entirely broken off.

SPAIN.

Papers and letters have been received from Madrid to the 27th ult. They convey the most calamitous intelligence of the increase of the fever at Xeres de la Frontera. In ten days, from the 4th to the 14th ult. the number of deaths was 255, and of new cases 592. The sanction of the king to the law pronouncing the abolition of monastic orders was registered in an extraordinary sitting of the cortes on the 23d ult.; and couriers extraordinary had been sent into all the provinces, with orders to the magistrates to take possession of the suppressed convents. The delay which took place in the king's assent to this measure is ascribed to remonstrances from the court of Rome. A report recommending the unqualified exclusion of foreign manufactures and products, having met with great opposition, was referred back to the united committee of finance and commerce. A committee has reported in favor of conferring estates, yielding a rental of 80,000 reals, on generals Riego and Quiroga, and estates of 40,000 reals a year, on several other officers, who had been instrumental in liberating the country from the yoke of despotism. With regard to Riego and Quiroga, it is further proposed that the king should be requested to

honour them with Castilian titles of nobility. The bill relative to the public education has undergone a partial discussion, and several of its clauses been approved. A bill has been introduced for punishing with death, as traitors, all persons conspiring directly, and *de facto*, to subvert the existing constitution of Spain, in church or in state.

TWO SICILIES.

Palermo, Oct. 6.

On the night of the 26th ult. the Neapolitan troops were repulsed at Porto Reale, and retreated into the country, about a mile from town, where, on the 27th and 28th, several engagements took place, with very considerable loss to both parties. On the 29th and 30th, very little firing took place, it appearing to be the intention of gen. Pepe to starve them into submission by cutting off all supplies from the city. During four days, bread and macarona were very scarce, and at times not to be procured. On the first instant the Neapolitan general sent a flag of truce to treat for peace; and, after an armistice of five days, I am happy to say the terms have been agreed on, and ratified on board the British cutter Racer.

The point of attack on the city was unfortunately the quarter where the English resided, so that we were under considerable apprehensions; had the troops been able to enter the city. The scene was most dreadful. The number of killed was very considerable. On the morning of the 27th, thirty carts filled with dead bodies, passed close by the street where I live. The firing from the Palermo batteries and gunboats has done great injury to the palaces of prince Cato and prince Catalica. The public and the botanical gardens, both very beautiful, are nearly destroyed. In the suburbs, the troops and the guerrillas have burnt and plundered a great number of houses; in fact, the scene of devastation over about three square miles of the adjoining country, and my part of the city is deplorable in the extreme. One street of new houses, within 120 yards of my house, is entirely destroyed. The people fought with the greatest desperation. Had they unfortunately got the better of the troops, which they had every chance of doing on the 27th, the consequences to Palermo would have been dreadful, as the populace were much exasperated against the nobility and all the respectable people, for being favorable to the Neapolitan troops entering the city as friends. Nearly the whole of the merchants here have been either aloft or in the country.

The treaty concluded by gen. Pepe with the citizens of Palermo, was submitted to the parliament at Naples, on the 14th ult. and rejected unanimously by that body. The rejection is believed to accord with the popular feeling on that subject. A proclamation was in consequence issued on the following day by the vicar general, declaring it void and of no effect. General Pepe was immediately recalled from Palermo, and Colletto, with a force of 6,000 men, appointed to succeed him, and to reduce the Palermitans to an unequalled submission.

Letters of the 23d ult. have been received from Naples, stating that, although advices had arrived from Palermo up to the evening of the 21st, the citizens still remained in ignorance of the rejection of gen. Pepe's treaty by the Neapolitan parliament on the 14th. It is evident, from this circumstance, that the Neapolitan government, conscious of the treacherous part it has acted, is laboring to defer disclosure as long as possible. Whatever arguments may be adduced in justification, it cannot but be condemned by every honorable mind, and regarded as a foul blot in the proceedings of a nation just installed in the possession of liberty. No fears are now entertained for the tranquillity of Palermo, as the disarming of the citizens had continued for so long a period, that resistance would be out of the question.

If we may give credit to letters from Trieste, of a recent date, the situation of Ali Pacha is not so desperate as the Austrian journals have stated. They say that the pacha, who is shut up in the citadel of Jannina, makes the most vigorous resistance to the Ottoman troops, and that he may hold out a long time. To the reiterated summons of the Turkish government, he has replied, that he will rather bury himself under the ruins of his fortress than ever surrender. It even appears that he has made some sallies, which have occasioned the Turks some loss.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Saturday, January 13.

In order that we might give more of the articles of foreign intelligence, received at New-York by the ship Hector, we issue for this week an additional half sheet. In our next number we shall give a sketch of the concluding proceedings in the house of lords on the bill of pains and penalties against the queen. Prompted by curiosity or moved by feeling, a great portion of our citizens have awaited the result of this trial with consider-

able anxiety—a trial which has for several months absorbed almost wholly the attention of the people of England. Of her guilt or innocence we are left to doubt; but that confidence of success against such a powerful weight of influence, which could induce her to return to England and face her accusers, rather than remain abroad with the title of queen and a revenue of 50,000l. sterling (222,222 dollars) a year, would induce a belief that the monitor within her breast did not pronounce her guilty. From her conduct in this particular we were, at the commencement of this celebrated trial, persuaded that she would ultimately triumph; and if after the conclusion of the examination so large a portion of the peers of England believe her innocent, we are almost irresistibly impelled to join with them in her favour.

BANK OF TENNESSEE.

It would seem from the following paragraph, extracted from the Murfreesborough Courier, that the commencing operations of this new bank have been of great benefit to the people. If the result of the experiment should be equally advantageous with its commencement, it may be advisable for other states to follow the example; but we are apprehensive that though the fruit be sweet in the mouth, it may be bitter in the belly.

"The amount already issued has been of signal public benefit, and when the whole amount is put into circulation, we believe it will do more good than even the warmest friends of the measure anticipated. A great decrease in lawyer and constables' business seems already to have taken place, and this we take to be a never-failing good sign: the shavers begin also to decline in number, which is a still better sign of the revival of solvency and confidence among our fellow citizens."

The following resolutions were passed in the senate of this state on the 23d of December, and subsequently received the sanction of the house of commons.

LAND TO COLLEGES.

Whereas, the congress of the United States have appropriated large tracts of land to the support of colleges and schools in the states which have been lately admitted into the Union. And it being the opinion of the legislature that the original thirteen United States are entitled by the rights of conquest, to equal benefits from the public lands: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the senators of this state, in congress, be directed, and the representatives be requested, to use their best efforts to cause an appropriation of land equal in number of acres, and estimated value, of the grants which have been made to the said new states, for the use of the public schools in N. Carolina.

TARIFF ON FOREIGN GOODS.

The committee to whom was referred that part of the governor's message which relates to the tariff, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report.

The situation of the United States, in the opinion of your committee, forbids any increase in the tariff to protect manufactures. It is a country extending over a large portion of territory, and embracing a variety of soil and climate, but thinly populated; some of whose domain indeed has never been trod by the foot of civilized man. A country like this affords and will long continue to afford a wide field for the enterprise of her citizens.—Here the agriculturalist can rear almost every production of the earth, either beneficial or valuable; and here necessarily will the price of labor be high, as there is a very great demand for it, and of course manufactures higher than they can be imported. The agriculturalists, the most numerous class of our citizens, are the persons who chiefly use and consume the manufactures; and who, after purchasing the articles for which they have a demand, bestow the residue of their annual profit in the improvements of their country.—The increase of their duties will cause an increase in the price of the articles principally used by this portion of our countrymen. The high duties will enable the manufacturer to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than the merchant, whose sales will thus be lessened and rendered more uncertain. In consequence of the increased tariff and uncertainty of his sales, he would be disposed to import (if he imported at all) rather under the quantity, of which he supposed a disposition could be made, for he would not be willing to expend a large portion of his capital in a way that might bring him no profit for a considerable period of time. An inducement would also be held out to smuggling by the large profit which would be made, if the goods were brought without paying a duty; to which

the extent and situation of our coast, while it prevents its detection, would afford every facility to this trade; which at the same time that it demoralizes the citizen, decreases the revenue. Thus will the receipts of the general government be lessened while the expenses continue the same. To supply the deficiency, a direct tax and other internal taxes must be the resort. A burthen which the agricultural interest will have to bear.

Again, the manufactories will draw from husbandry many of its labourers; and the price of articles being increased the farmer will have to give more of his earnings to procure them, and of course have a less quantity to bestow upon his agricultural pursuits. Thus will a portion of the labour and capital of the country, be drawn, from its improvement. Your committee cannot but doubt the wisdom of a policy which would take from the improvement of a country, whose situation is such as greatly to require it, the labour and capital of its citizens.

Your committee also view it as inconsistent with the sound principles and correct rules of political economy. There is no better established proposition than that every man is the best judge of his own interest, and will devote his labor, talents and capital, in that employment which will benefit him most. The national wealth is the aggregate wealth of its citizens. And any system detracting from the profits and exertions of the majority of the citizens must be prejudicial to the welfare of the community. These are the objections offering themselves to the consideration of your committee, counterbalanced by no advantages that they can perceive. It will open no larger market to our produce, but on the contrary may diminish it. The countries upon whose manufactories the system would operate, would most probably adopt a retaliatory system, and if they did not actually prohibit our produce from entering their ports, would lay such a duty as would be tantamount to a measure of that kind, by permitting others to undersell us in their markets. The committee having thus briefly stated their views of the subject referred to them, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions. Your committee pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD D. SPAIGHT,
Chairman.

Resolved, That any increase in the tariff to protect manufactures is injurious to the community, by increasing the price of the articles of necessity and comfort, by decreasing the revenue of the general government, derived from the customs, thereby inducing a system of direct and other internal taxation; by diverting from the improvement of the country the labour and capital of its citizens. And that it is inconsistent with the rules and principles of political economy.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best efforts to prevent any increase in the tariff to protect manufactures.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to send a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our senators and representatives in congress.

Washington, Dec. 30.

Exports from the United States.

From the amount of the exports of the United States, yesterday laid before the house of representatives, it appears that the exports, for the year ending 30th Sept. last, were valued as follows:

Of domestic products, 51,683,640
Foreign products, 18,008,029

Making a total of 69,691,669 dollars, according to the custom-house valuation.

The domestic exports were composed of the following general amounts:

Products of the sea, 2,231,000
Products of the forest, 5,304,000
Products of agriculture, 41,450,000
Products of Manufactures, 2,019,000
Uncertain 625,000

Population of St. Louis.—From the late census taken of the inhabitants of St. Louis, it appears that the whole population of the incorporated part of the town is 4,598.

The cotton manufactory at Waltham, near Boston, is one of the largest in the United States. They consume about 400,000 pounds of cotton annually, and 200 looms are kept in constant operation by water.

Thread Lace.—There is an extensive establishment for the manufacture of this elegant article, at Watertown. The machinery is said to be more strikingly ingenious "than even Whittemore's card machinery;"—if so, it must, indeed, be wonderful. Laces, from half an inch to a yard and a half in breadth, of any degree of fineness, and wrought to any pattern, are made here, equally beautiful with any imported, and with the great advantage that they are warranted not to unravel, if cut; and that they may be washed as often as the wearer pleases. Lace is altogether a matter of luxury; but if people will have it, let them give the money for it to their own fellow citizens.

[Nile's Register.

One of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of the princess Charlotte, after her death, has arrived in the United States, and is going to communicate, from this country, to the British nation, the particulars which caused the unexpected and unaccountable death of that amiable woman, who would, had she lived, have removed from office the present British ministerial tyrants, and have given freedom to the British people. N. Y. Nat. Adv.

FROM SPAIN.

Mr. Stansbury, who came passenger in the Pleiades, from Gibraltar, is the bearer of despatches to government from our minister at the court of Madrid. They were delivered to him by Mr. Rich, consul of the United States at Valencia, who stated, that they contained a duplicate copy of the ratified treaty, and that the original had been forwarded by the way of Bordeaux. Mr. Rich further informed Mr. Stansbury, that the ratification by the King and Cortes, was unqualified and entire, having no appendant conditions or reservations.

The monopoly of Tobacco in Spain, has been abolished.

Flour at Gibraltar, 85 50.

From the New-York Evening Post.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

The United States' ship Cyane, captain Trenchard, which was sent out by our government, about one year since, with a number of people of colour, to effect a settlement in Africa, has returned, and has had a passage of 57 days from Sierra Leone. From her officers we learn that the adventurers have not succeeded either in obtaining lands, or even any encouragement that they shall obtain them at any future day. The natives had got possession of the goods sent out by the Colonization Society to purchase lands, and the agents after that could not obtain the least satisfaction. They were told at one time, that a general talk should take place among the chiefs of the tribes and head men who had authority to dispose of the land for a settlement, and at other times they could do nothing. Every artifice was practised to dupe the agents, and it seems not without success. About thirty adventurers, all of them people of colour, and also six white men and a boy perished in May and June, and it is supposed the remainder have removed to a British settlement, called Cape Shilling, offered them by the government of Sierra Leone. Left Cocker on board a schooner there waiting for goods from this government, to enable him to renew the negotiation for land.

The following is a list of deaths which have taken place on board the Cyane, since she left this port in January last, viz: Mr. M. Read, of Brooklyn, drowned; John Bird, of New Hampshire, marine; Alexander Scott, seaman; John Lighthazard; Simeon Gough, of Rhode Island; John A. Jones, of Stamford, (Conn.) and Daniel Spring, of Boston. About the 1st of November, when three days out, spoke the British sloop Pleasant, bound to Sierra Leone, with fifty slaves which they had captured from a slave schooner that they had chased into Occrao. About the 1st of October the British gun brig Snapper, discovered a slave vessel in the Rio Pungas, and after boarding her, and while examining her papers, the natives from the shore attacked the boats crew, and killed one midshipman and six men. A part of the crew escaped over land to Sierra Leone, and fell into the hands of the blacks. A squadron, consisting of a sloop of war, a gun-brig, with a detachment of black troops, was then fitted out at that place, and went against the natives of Rio Pungas, drove them into the interior of the country, recaptured two or three of the boat's crew belonging to the Snapper brig, and burnt the town.

Washington City, January 1.

Lieut. Mervine, of the United States' ship Cyane, has arrived in this city. By him letters have been received at the navy department, from capt. Trenchard, of the Cyane, and capt. Wadsworth, of the United States' ship John Adams; likewise, letters from Daniel Coker, who has at present the care of the American settlers in Africa. Dr. Dix, surgeon on board the Cyane, and lieut. Mervine, visited Campellar, and the settlers at Yonic, in the island of Sherbro, and left them all well on the 26th of October. These gentlemen have given a particular account of the situation of the Americans, and of the causes of the late disaster in their sickness and death. From these various communications it appears that no more than between twenty and thirty have died. The mistake in the letter from an officer on board of the John Adams, published in our last, probably rose from stating that only twenty-five survived, when the information was, that twenty-five had died.—This last statement agrees with all the communications above mentioned, obtained on the spot, and with a list of the persons who have died, and which has been sent both by Dr. Dix and Mr. Doughen.

It is understood that a particular communication will be made to the public by the board of managers of the Colonization Society, so soon as it can be prepared.